

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7. JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

NUMBER 69.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES SOLA, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 square 1 day, \$75
do do 3 days, 25
do do 1 week, 50
do do 2 weeks, 75
do do 4 weeks, 100
do do 2 months, 150
do do 4 months, 200
do do 6 months, 250
do do 12 months, 300
do do 24 months, 350
do do 36 months, 400
do do 48 months, 450
do do 60 months, 500
do do 72 months, 550
do do 84 months, 600
do do 96 months, 650
do do 108 months, 700
do do 120 months, 750
do do 132 months, 800
do do 144 months, 850
do do 156 months, 900
do do 168 months, 950
do do 180 months, 1000
do do 192 months, 1050
do do 204 months, 1100
do do 216 months, 1150
do do 228 months, 1200
do do 240 months, 1250
do do 252 months, 1300
do do 264 months, 1350
do do 276 months, 1400
do do 288 months, 1450
do do 300 months, 1500
do do 312 months, 1550
do do 324 months, 1600
do do 336 months, 1650
do do 348 months, 1700
do do 360 months, 1750
do do 372 months, 1800
do do 384 months, 1850
do do 396 months, 1900
do do 408 months, 1950
do do 420 months, 2000
do do 432 months, 2050
do do 444 months, 2100
do do 456 months, 2150
do do 468 months, 2200
do do 480 months, 2250
do do 492 months, 2300
do do 504 months, 2350
do do 516 months, 2400
do do 528 months, 2450
do do 540 months, 2500
do do 552 months, 2550
do do 564 months, 2600
do do 576 months, 2650
do do 588 months, 2700
do do 600 months, 2750
do do 612 months, 2800
do do 624 months, 2850
do do 636 months, 2900
do do 648 months, 2950
do do 660 months, 3000
do do 672 months, 3050
do do 684 months, 3100
do do 696 months, 3150
do do 708 months, 3200
do do 720 months, 3250
do do 732 months, 3300
do do 744 months, 3350
do do 756 months, 3400
do do 768 months, 3450
do do 780 months, 3500
do do 792 months, 3550
do do 804 months, 3600
do do 816 months, 3650
do do 828 months, 3700
do do 840 months, 3750
do do 852 months, 3800
do do 864 months, 3850
do do 876 months, 3900
do do 888 months, 3950
do do 900 months, 4000
do do 912 months, 4050
do do 924 months, 4100
do do 936 months, 4150
do do 948 months, 4200
do do 960 months, 4250
do do 972 months, 4300
do do 984 months, 4350
do do 996 months, 4400
do do 1008 months, 4450
do do 1020 months, 4500
do do 1032 months, 4550
do do 1044 months, 4600
do do 1056 months, 4650
do do 1068 months, 4700
do do 1080 months, 4750
do do 1092 months, 4800
do do 1104 months, 4850
do do 1116 months, 4900
do do 1128 months, 4950
do do 1140 months, 5000
do do 1152 months, 5050
do do 1164 months, 5100
do do 1176 months, 5150
do do 1188 months, 5200
do do 1200 months, 5250
do do 1212 months, 5300
do do 1224 months, 5350
do do 1236 months, 5400
do do 1248 months, 5450
do do 1260 months, 5500
do do 1272 months, 5550
do do 1284 months, 5600
do do 1296 months, 5650
do do 1308 months, 5700
do do 1320 months, 5750
do do 1332 months, 5800
do do 1344 months, 5850
do do 1356 months, 5900
do do 1368 months, 5950
do do 1380 months, 6000
do do 1392 months, 6050
do do 1404 months, 6100
do do 1416 months, 6150
do do 1428 months, 6200
do do 1440 months, 6250
do do 1452 months, 6300
do do 1464 months, 6350
do do 1476 months, 6400
do do 1488 months, 6450
do do 1500 months, 6500
do do 1512 months, 6550
do do 1524 months, 6600
do do 1536 months, 6650
do do 1548 months, 6700
do do 1560 months, 6750
do do 1572 months, 6800
do do 1584 months, 6850
do do 1596 months, 6900
do do 1608 months, 6950
do do 1620 months, 7000
do do 1632 months, 7050
do do 1644 months, 7100
do do 1656 months, 7150
do do 1668 months, 7200
do do 1680 months, 7250
do do 1692 months, 7300
do do 1704 months, 7350
do do 1716 months, 7400
do do 1728 months, 7450
do do 1740 months, 7500
do do 1752 months, 7550
do do 1764 months, 7600
do do 1776 months, 7650
do do 1788 months, 7700
do do 1800 months, 7750
do do 1812 months, 7800
do do 1824 months, 7850
do do 1836 months, 7900
do do 1848 months, 7950
do do 1860 months, 8000
do do 1872 months, 8050
do do 1884 months, 8100
do do 1896 months, 8150
do do 1908 months, 8200
do do 1920 months, 8250
do do 1932 months, 8300
do do 1944 months, 8350
do do 1956 months, 8400
do do 1968 months, 8450
do do 1980 months, 8500
do do 1992 months, 8550
do do 2004 months, 8600
do do 2016 months, 8650
do do 2028 months, 8700
do do 2040 months, 8750
do do 2052 months, 8800
do do 2064 months, 8850
do do 2076 months, 8900
do do 2088 months, 8950
do do 2100 months, 9000
do do 2112 months, 9050
do do 2124 months, 9100
do do 2136 months, 9150
do do 2148 months, 9200
do do 2160 months, 9250
do do 2172 months, 9300
do do 2184 months, 9350
do do 2196 months, 9400
do do 2208 months, 9450
do do 2220 months, 9500
do do 2232 months, 9550
do do 2244 months, 9600
do do 2256 months, 9650
do do 2268 months, 9700
do do 2280 months, 9750
do do 2292 months, 9800
do do 2304 months, 9850
do do 2316 months, 9900
do do 2328 months, 9950
do do 2340 months, 10000
do do 2352 months, 10050
do do 2364 months, 10100
do do 2376 months, 10150
do do 2388 months, 10200
do do 2400 months, 10250
do do 2412 months, 10300
do do 2424 months, 10350
do do 2436 months, 10400
do do 2448 months, 10450
do do 2460 months, 10500
do do 2472 months, 10550
do do 2484 months, 10600
do do 2496 months, 10650
do do 2508 months, 10700
do do 2520 months, 10750
do do 2532 months, 10800
do do 2544 months, 10850
do do 2556 months, 10900
do do 2568 months, 10950
do do 2580 months, 11000
do do 2592 months, 11050
do do 2604 months, 11100
do do 2616 months, 11150
do do 2628 months, 11200
do do 2640 months, 11250
do do 2652 months, 11300
do do 2664 months, 11350
do do 2676 months, 11400
do do 2688 months, 11450
do do 2700 months, 11500
do do 2712 months, 11550
do do 2724 months, 11600
do do 2736 months, 11650
do do 2748 months, 11700
do do 2760 months, 11750
do do 2772 months, 11800
do do 2784 months, 11850
do do 2796 months, 11900
do do 2808 months, 11950
do do 2820 months, 12000
do do 2832 months, 12050
do do 2844 months, 12100
do do 2856 months, 12150
do do 2868 months, 12200
do do 2880 months, 12250
do do 2892 months, 12300
do do 2904 months, 12350
do do 2916 months, 12400
do do 2928 months, 12450
do do 2940 months, 12500
do do 2952 months, 12550
do do 2964 months, 12600
do do 2976 months, 12650
do do 2988 months, 12700
do do 3000 months, 12750
do do 3012 months, 12800
do do 3024 months, 12850
do do 3036 months, 12900
do do 3048 months, 12950
do do 3060 months, 13000
do do 3072 months, 13050
do do 3084 months, 13100
do do 3096 months, 13150
do do 3108 months, 13200
do do 3120 months, 13250
do do 3132 months, 13300
do do 3144 months, 13350
do do 3156 months, 13400
do do 3168 months, 13450
do do 3180 months, 13500
do do 3192 months, 13550
do do 3204 months, 13600
do do 3216 months, 13650
do do 3228 months, 13700
do do 3240 months, 13750
do do 3252 months, 13800
do do 3264 months, 13850
do do 3276 months, 13900
do do 3288 months, 13950
do do 3300 months, 14000
do do 3312 months, 14050
do do 3324 months, 14100
do do 3336 months, 14150
do do 3348 months, 14200
do do 3360 months, 14250
do do 3372 months, 14300
do do 3384 months, 14350
do do 3396 months, 14400
do do 3408 months, 14450
do do 3420 months, 14500
do do 3432 months, 14550
do do 3444 months, 14600
do do 3456 months, 14650
do do 3468 months, 14700
do do 3480 months, 14750
do do 3492 months, 14800
do do 3504 months, 14850
do do 3516 months, 14900
do do 3528 months, 14950
do do 3540 months, 15000
do do 3552 months, 15050
do do 3564 months, 15100
do do 3576 months, 15150
do do 3588 months, 15200
do do 3600 months, 15250
do do 3612 months, 15300
do do 3624 months, 15350
do do 3636 months, 15400
do do 3648 months, 15450
do do 3660 months, 15500
do do 3672 months, 15550
do do 3684 months, 15600
do do 3696 months, 15650
do do 3708 months, 15700
do do 3720 months, 15750
do do 3732 months, 15800
do do 3744 months, 15850
do do 3756 months, 15900
do do 3768 months, 15950
do do 3780 months, 16000
do do 3792 months, 16050
do do 3804 months, 16100
do do 3816 months, 16150
do do 3828 months, 16200
do do 3840 months, 16250
do do 3852 months, 16300
do do 3864 months, 16350
do do 3876 months, 16400
do do 3888 months, 16450
do do 3896 months, 16500
do do 3908 months, 16550
do do 3920 months, 16600
do do 3932 months, 16650
do do 3944 months, 16700
do do 3956 months, 16750
do do 3968 months, 16800
do do 3980 months, 16850
do do 3992 months, 16900
do do 4004 months, 16950
do do 4016 months, 17000
do do 4028 months, 17050
do do 4040 months, 17100
do do 4052 months, 17150
do do 4064 months, 17200
do do 4076 months, 17250
do do 4088 months, 17300
do do 4096 months, 17350
do do 4108 months, 17400
do do 4120 months, 17450
do do 4132 months, 17500
do do 4144 months, 17550
do do 4156 months, 17600
do do 4168 months, 17650
do do 4180 months, 17700
do do 4192 months, 17750
do do 4204 months, 17800
do do 4216 months, 17850
do do 4228 months, 17900
do do 4240 months, 17950
do do 4252 months, 18000
do do 4264 months, 18050
do do 4276 months, 18100
do do 4288 months, 18150
do do 4296 months, 18200
do do 4308 months, 18250
do do 4320 months, 18300
do do 4332 months, 18350
do do 4344 months, 18400
do do 4356 months, 18450
do do 4368 months, 18500
do do 4380 months, 18550
do do 4392 months, 18600
do do 4404 months, 18650
do do 4416 months, 18700
do do 4428 months, 18750
do do 4440 months, 18800
do do 4452 months, 18850
do do 4464 months, 18900
do do 4476 months, 18950
do do 4488 months, 19000
do do 4496 months, 19050
do do 4508 months, 19100
do do 4520 months, 19150
do do 4532 months, 19200
do do 4544 months, 19250
do do 4556 months, 19300
do do 4568 months, 19350
do do 4580 months, 19400
do do 4592 months, 19450
do do 4604 months, 19500
do do 4616 months, 19550
do do 4628 months, 19600
do do 4640 months, 19650
do do 4652 months, 19700
do do 4664 months, 19750
do do 4676 months, 19800
do do 4688 months, 19850
do do 4696 months, 19900
do do 4708 months, 19950
do do 4720 months, 20000
do do 4732 months, 20050
do do 4744 months, 20100
do do 4756 months, 20150
do do 4768 months, 20200
do do 4780 months, 20250
do do 4792 months, 20300
do do 4804 months, 20350
do do 4816 months, 20400
do do 4828 months, 20450
do do 4840 months, 20500
do do 4852 months, 20550
do do 4864 months, 20600
do do 4876 months, 20650
do do 4888 months, 20700
do do 4896 months, 20750
do do 4908 months, 20800
do do 4920 months, 20850
do do 4932 months, 20900
do do 4944 months, 20950
do do 4956 months, 21000
do do 4968 months, 21050
do do 4980 months, 21100
do do 4992 months, 21150
do do 5004 months, 21200
do do 5016 months, 21250
do do 5028 months, 21300
do do 5040 months, 21350
do do 5052 months, 21400
do do 5064 months, 21450
do do 5076 months, 21500
do do 5088 months, 21550
do do 5096 months, 21600
do do 5108 months, 21650
do do 5120 months, 21700
do do 5132 months, 21750
do do 5144 months, 21800
do do 5156 months, 21850
do do 5168 months, 21900
do do 5180 months, 21950
do do 5192 months, 22000
do do 5204 months, 22050
do do 5216 months, 22100
do do 5228 months, 22150
do do 5240 months, 22200
do do 5252 months, 22250
do do 5264 months, 22300
do do 5276 months, 22350
do do 5288 months, 22400
do do 5296 months, 22450
do do 5308 months, 22500
do do 5320 months, 22550
do do 5332 months, 22600
do do 5344 months, 22650
do do

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, May 26, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

Just as our paper was going to press we received the following from Mr. Beetle, telegraph operator in this city. The caution to wait for the official news before celebrating we hope will be heeded. Let us be certain, past a doubt, that the news is true, and then let the cannon roar and our voices go up in rejoicing:

A dispatch has just been received at Chicago from Cairo, which says that VICKSBURG IS OURS, with 13,000 prisoners and 17,000 stand of arms. We await further official news before throwing up our hat.

B.

Military Jurisdiction.

A soldier passing through a township near Dayton, Ohio, on Monday, was fired upon by some unseen villains. Four sympathizers with the rebel confederacy were arrested in the neighborhood by military authority but it is not known whether they were the persons who committed the outrage. That whole region of country has become infested with treason by Vandals.

It is said that the perpetrators of such an outrage as shooting at a soldier in a "loyal district" should be turned over to the civil courts for trial. We doubt this policy. It would be impossible to get a jury that would convict the guilty when there are so many who sympathize with all who oppose the war, as appears to be the case in Dayton. One man in twelve may prevent conviction. Military men cannot, without great inconvenience, be retained as witnesses attending day after day upon the slow motions of civil tribunals. The service would suffer immensely by such practice, and it must be entirely impracticable.

All cases which pertain to the war should be tried by court martial. It matters not where such cases transpire, they belong alone to military tribunals. Its arm should be long enough to reach them in any part of the country.

The fact that this is one country so far as all national objects are concerned, appears to be overlooked in the discussion of the question of military jurisdiction. The power of the commander-in-chief of our armies is not circumscribed by state lines, any more than the authority of the Governor of this state is limited to county lines. If there should be an insurrection in Ozaukee county, and the rebels there had sympathizers in this county who attacked soldiers in passing through here to discharge their duty in suppressing the insurrection, the offence would be against the military power, and punishable by that authority by court martial. A rebellion in one county involves the whole state, and rebels and sympathizers, aiders and abettors, in any part of it are subject to military law. No county or township lines can limit the jurisdiction of its authority.

The United States is just as much one nation in regard to an insurrection against its authority as Wisconsin is one state without reference to its county organizations.

The lines of states are obliterated in all purely national objects. When there is a rebellion in one portion of the nation, the whole is involved. The power charged with suppressing it is not civil or judicial, but military, and operates over the whole extent of the country, in all necessary measures and means for its suppression.

In order that civil courts may not interfere with the constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended during insurrection and rebellion. It does not restrict this suspension to the locality where the rebellion has made its greatest headway, but evidently and necessarily wherever there may be an enemy giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, or impeding military operations.

It appears to us that this extended power is necessary to give full effect to the military arm of the nation in suppressing rebellions, and we are in favor of its exercise whenever the president shall deem it needful in accomplishing that object.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The democracy were loud in their denunciations of the \$300 clause in the conscription act. Secretary Stanton has recently intimated a course of action which would render that clause null and void—when, strange as it may appear, this same democracy are just as vociferous in denouncing this effort to ignore that clause.

THE THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Letters have been received from the thirty-third regiment, dated the 18th, near Vicksburg. They report the boys of Co. E all well.

Capt. Miles and Bentliff, and Liente. Burgess and Innes, with other members of the 22d regiment left this morning for St. Louis, where the regiment is to rendezvous.

Two dollars the bunch, is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that the price is right.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

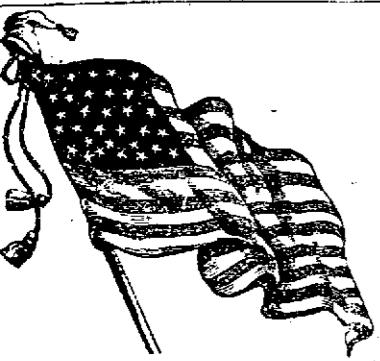
You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, May 28, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

Just as our paper was going to press we received the following from Mr. Beetle, telegraph operator in this city. The caution to wait for the official news before celebrating we hope will be heeded. Let us be certain, past a doubt, that the news is true, and then let the cannon roar and our voices go up in rejoicing:

A dispatch has just been received at Chicago from Cairo, which says that VICKSBURG IS OURS, with 13,000 prisoners and 17,000 stand of arms. We await further official news before throwing up our hat.

Military Jurisdiction.

A soldier passing through a township near Dayton, Ohio, on Monday, was fired upon by some unseen villains. Four sympathizers with the rebel confederacy were arrested in the neighborhood by military authority but it is not known whether they were the persons who committed the outrage. That whole region of country has become infested with treason by Vallandigham.

It is said that the perpetrators of such an outrage as shooting at a soldier in a "loyal district" should be turned over to the civil courts for trial. We doubt this policy. It would be impossible to get a jury that would convict the guilty when there are so many who sympathize with all who oppose the war, as appears to be the case in Dayton. One man in twelve may prevent conviction. Military men cannot, without great inconvenience, be retained as witnesses attending day after day upon the slow motions of civil tribunals. The service would suffer immensely by such practice, and it must be entirely impracticable.

All cases which pertain to the war should be tried by court martial. It matters not where such cases transpire, they belong alone to military tribunals. Its arm should be long enough to reach them in any part of the country.

The fact that this is one country so far as all national objects are concerned, appears to be overlooked in the discussion of the question of military jurisdiction. The power of the commander-in-chief of our armies is not circumscribed by state lines, any more than the authority of the Governor of this state is limited to county lines. If there should be an insurrection in Ozaukee county, and the rebels there had sympathizers in this county who attacked soldiers in passing through here to discharge their duty in suppressing the insurrection, the offence would be against the military power, and punishable by that authority by court martial. A rebellion in one county involves the whole state, and rebels and sympathizers, aiders and abettors, in any part of it are subject to military law. No county or township lines can limit the jurisdiction of its authority.

The United States is just as much one nation in regard to an insurrection against its authority as Wisconsin is one state without reference to its county organizations. The lines of states are obliterated in all purely national objects. When there is a rebellion in one portion of the nation, the whole is involved. The power charged with suppressing it is not civil or judicial, but military, and operates over the whole extent of the country, in all necessary measures and means for its suppression.

In order that civil courts may not interfere the constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended during insurrection and rebellion. It does not restrict this suspension to the locality where the rebellion has made its greatest headway, but evidently and necessarily wherever there may be an enemy giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, or impeding military operations. It appears to us that this extended power is necessary to give full effect to the military arm of the nation in suppressing rebellions, and we are in favor of its exercise wherever the president shall deem it useful in accomplishing that object.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The democracy were loud in their denunciations of the \$300 clause in the conscription act. Secretary Stanton has recently intimated a course of action which would render that clause null and void—when, strange as it may appear, this same democracy are just as vociferous in denouncing this effort to ignore that clause.

THE THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Letters have been received from the thirty-third regiment, dated the 18th, near Vicksburg. They report the boys of Co. E all well.

REGIS. Miles and Bentliff, and Lents, Burgess and Innes, with other members of the 22d regiment left this morning for St. Louis, where the regiment is to rendezvous.

Progress of the Polish War.

As the Polish insurrection is still exclusively a guerrilla war, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a correct view of the military situation. As it is the interest of the insurgents to keep their operations as secret as possible, we know but little about their actual number, their organization, and their plans; and as to their success, nearly every new arrival from Europe reports victories and reverses on both sides.

It is noticeable, however, that the Polish accounts from the seat of war are more hopeful than ever before. They ground their hope chiefly on the fact, that the participation in the insurrection is becoming universal among all classes of the Polish nation to an extent never equalled before. Thus they report that the peasants who at first seemed to keep altogether aloof from the movement, are now joining it in larger and larger numbers. Armed with scythes or other implements of husbandry, they form distinct bodies, and after having fought a battle they disperse and return to their agricultural pursuits. Like all the other classes of the population, they are said to pay cheerfully the taxes to the revolutionary committee. Next to the peasants, it is the Jews whose patriotic bearing greatly cheers and strengthens the revolutionary party. In Poland the Jews form a larger and more influential portion of the aggregate population than in any other country of Europe. They number in the kingdom of Poland about 600,000 souls in a population of 4,800,000, thus constituting the eighth part of the population, and Russia has, besides, near 1,500,000, most of whom are intimately allied with the Polish Jews by origin and language. As the business of the country has been to a very large extent, and for many centuries, in their hands they are the wealthiest citizens, and their active interest, therefore, in the success of the National cause, is of the utmost importance. All the reports state that the Jews in general are heart and soul for the movement, and that the best understanding prevails between them and the Christian population, who—unless the bishops may be excepted—are unanimously in favor of giving them a full equality of civil rights.

If still greater importance are the larger and larger re-enforcements which the insurgent army is receiving from the Polish population living under Prussian and Austrian rule. Galicia, in particular, is furnishing them numerous contingents. In the latter days of April about 1,000 men organized in that province under Gen. Jezioranski. They marched to the Russian frontier in the most open manner, and in military array. On their way to the frontier, they met an Austrian patrol, consisting of 20 men, which was, of course, unable to arrest them. Three days after entering the kingdom of Poland, on May first they met the Russians, and gained a complete victory. The defeat of the Russians is said to have been the severest yet suffered during the war. They had another engagement with the Russians on May seventh, in which also they are said to have been successful. These victories were having a powerful effect in the government of Lublin where thousands of persons were waiting to join either Jezioranski or two of his co-admirers, each of whom was intended, as the numbers increased, to take the command of a separate hand.

Thousands of other warlike rumors are rife, but it is impossible to ascertain how far they are correct. The fanatical starverges—schismatics from the Greek Church who reject especially the influence of the Czar in church matters—and who have been often and cruelly persecuted by the Russian emperors—are reported as instigating the Russian peasants to revolt. The Cossacks on the Don are also reported as becoming troublesome, and to demand a restoration of their ancient privileges, one of which is the right to elect their own "Hetzman" (commander). The Poles, moreover, seem to feel as sanguine in their expectations of oil from France at this moment as the Piedmont did a month or two before the emperor entered on the Italian war. The question has already been asked from Paris of the secret committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in position to maintain themselves for two months longer, and the reply has been in the affirmative. That the difficulties which beset Russia, and the chances of the success of the Polish revolution are increasing, seems on the whole, certain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Going to Market in Richmond.

Imagine yourself for a moment, gentle reader, the father of a family of six healthy and hungry children, and going to market in Richmond, Va. You stuff your hat and all your pockets full of shinplasters of various kinds, and of Confederate promises to pay, which scarcely any one believes, and walk out to do the best you can in the way of a Sunday dinner.

You had already opened the Richmond Whig and examined the paragraphs headed "Domestic Marketing," and it rejoiced you to read that—

"The provision markets were abundantly supplied on Saturday morning with fish, flesh, and vegetables; but the greatest attraction at present is fish. For three days past, as sometimes happens in the mutiny of affairs, the quantity of funny luxuries has been somewhat lessened, owing to the high water, but still there is a plenty for everybody and a little more."

So you set out in good spirits and grateful to Providence for the "funny luxuries," inquire the price of shad.

"Five dollars per pair," says the fish dealer, and you turn away with a pang of disappointment from what the reporter of the Whig calls grandly "the monarch among the fishes at this season," and look at the more modest sturgeon.

"Seventy-five cents to a dollar the pound," responds the owner.

"And rockfish."

"The same."

"And perch?"

"Five dollars per bunch."

But the abundance of fish has lowered the price of beef—as the Whig assured you; therefore you determine perhaps, to do without fish, and have an extra cut of beef.

"One dollar and a quarter the pound," says the butcher, grumbling that he is losing money at that, and the Whig of the city assures you that—

"The butchers are calm but resolute, and say that as soon as the fish season is over they will put up their prices, to a point sufficiently lofty to make up for their temporary suspension of trade. They now ask from \$1 to \$1.25 for the various kinds of meat."

You turn into the vegetable market to fill up your basket, and venture to price a bunch of asparagus.

"Two dollars the bunch," is what you hear in reply.

You want two onions for soup and you pay for them at the rate of eight for a dollar. You think some crisp lettuce would be toothsome, till you discover that a mess for your family would cost you at least a dollar and a half. You would relish fresh eggs—but they cost a dollar and a quarter a dozen, which is about three cents for an egg spoonful of boiled egg. At last in despair, you determine to have only plain potatoes with your dear roast—and you buy a peck of very ordinary potatoes for four dollars, and return home satisfied that "it costs something to go to market now-a-days in Richmond!"—*N. Y. Post.*

Department of the Govt.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

BERWICK BAY, La., May 3, 1863.

The sun never shined on a battle-field more brightly than on this at this time. Gen. Banks is crowned with continued success. His army, although once represented as so thoroughly demoralized that Jeff. Davis need have no fears on its account, is now glorious with success. The richest country in the dominion of Jeff. Davis has fallen into our hands. Twenty millions dollars worth of cotton has fallen at one stroke; and this is not fiction, for I see with these two eyes. Nine months men, who, some were unwise enough to say, would do nothing, are now able to brand the imputation as a libel. They have done well in company with their three years bratshen. Sugar and cotton in vast quantities come down daily on boats, also captured from Jeff. Davis. The sight, is certainly one of the most encouraging ever witnessed. First the prisoners, next the guns, and finally the sugar and cotton. Are not these good evidences of success? The particulars of the campaign, in which the Army of the Gulf is now engaged, will of course be given by your correspondents who are with the General in the field.

Allow me to give you some valuable information in regard to another new and important work now being accomplished here. Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann has just returned from the front. He had a long consultation with Gen. Banks on the subject of raising an army of colored troops. Whatever doubt may have been entertained in regard to Gen. Banks on this matter are now dispelled. He has placed in the hands of Gen. Ullmann full power to raise a large army of these troops. No obstacle whatever is in the way; and from the vast numbers of slaves who, on the advance of the army, fly to the banner of freedom for refuge, the day is not far distant when at least twenty thousand of them will be clothed, armed and equipped.

Nearly 5,000 who were already organized and in camp at Baton Rouge, are now transferred, by order of Gen. Banks, and these will constitute a part of the command of Gen. Ullmann. It has been supposed by some that no colored troops would be raised in those districts exempted by the proclamation of the President, but this is a mistake. Gen. Ullmann has authority to raise his troops in any part of the state within his reach, and he will do it.

The black man makes a good soldier. Of this there is no longer a single doubt in my mind, since I saw the regiments at Baton Rouge. It will not be long before these men will fight battles by themselves. With the army to be raised here at once, we will march forward, and with a leader who we know means to throw his whole heart and soul, mind and strength into the work. Gen. Ullmann has picked his men to execute his plans. His officers are not men who are either cold or lukewarm on the subject of crushing this rebellion. They believe it must be done. They believe freedom to be the end of the war, as slavery was the origin of it. They are men who have seen many months service on the battle field. They are men who face the test with an antagonist. They have the boldness of lions, and with this boldness, together with a confidence in the justice of helping the slave strike in this cause, they will go on to the work which is now clearly before them.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg if he (Grant) would allow him to escape. The dispatch-bearer says the number of rebels in Vicksburg is between 25,000 and 30,000, and my informant says that is just about the number there.

On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.

Arrive. Close. Report
Chicago, through 11:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
Chicago, N.W., North 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
Milwaukee through 2:15 A.M. 1:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, way 1:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, 10:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee and Dells 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.
Milwaukee and Dells, via Detroit 2:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 12:30 P.M.
Grand Haven—Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.

Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P.M.

Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. The hour for opening the Post Office on Sundays, after this, will be from 10 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M., instead of from 12 M. to 1 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Sub-Districts and Enrolling Officers
for Rock County.

The board of enrollment, under the conscription act, for the second district of Wisconsin announce the following arrangement of sub-districts and appointment of enrolling officers, who will at once signify, if they have not already done so, their acceptance or non-acceptance of the office:

Axon, E. Adams; Newark, E. L. Carpenter; Beloit town, P. Bostwick; Beloit city, 1st and 2d wards, J. H. French, 3d and 4th wards, A. W. Root; Turtle, F. A. Humphrey; Clinton, D. E. Cheever; Bradford, Thos. C. Westby; La Prairie, Geo. Sherman; Rock, Moses Bardick; Plymouth, K. W. Bemis; Spring Valley, E. R. Sprague; Magnolia, Joseph Doolittle; Centre, H. A. Richards; Janesville town, Edson A. Burdick; Janesville city, 1st ward, Chas. E. Church; 2d ward, J. H. Burch; 3d ward, Ira C. Jenks; 4th ward, William Birt; Harmony, S. P. Hoskins; Johnstown, E. F. North; Lima, T. H. Goodhue; Milton, Elijah M. Carr; Fulton, E. A. Burdick; Porter, J. P. Miller; Union, J. Johnson. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Provost Marshal. CHAS. R. HEAD, Surgeon, N. S. GREENE, Commissioner, Board of Enrollment.

Janesville, May 28th, 1863.

RENTING OF PEWS.—The pews in the Presbyterian Church will be rented on Monday afternoon, June 1st, at 4 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FREE FROM DEBT.—We learn from one of the trustees of the Presbytery society of this city, that the amount of their entire church indebtedness has been subscribed during the past week by members of the church and congregation, and that they commence the coming fiscal year entirely free from debt of any kind.

[Advertisement]

TRILL AND FRIENDS.—Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus has had a trial among three million families, and is pronounced the best Saleratus in the known world. It uses always brings a smile to the household; it keeps them in health; it helps make the weak strong, and saves hundreds from that dreadful disease, dyspepsia. As you value health, use it. Most of the gross sell it. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

HAVE ANIMALS' REASONING POWER?—It is a favorite saying that men are governed by reason, animals by instinct; but I believe that is all wrong. There is no distinction of kind between the two, but only of degree. As we come to higher animals, as man, we find the brain larger in proportion to the size of the body. But this does not prove a different kind of activity of these parts, but only different intensity.—Every sensation, to be felt, must produce a reaction. All animals see, hear, taste and smell as well as we do; therefore, the reaction must be the same, and the operation as far as the body is concerned, is the same. Next, our perceptions influence our thoughts through the operations of the mind; and in the animals, the same influence upon their action is to be seen; here, again, is perfect similarity. Although the difference of the intensity of these actions may be great in different animals, yet the principle is the same. The animals gratify their appetites, and so do we, and in the same manner. For instance, everybody, has seen dogs playing, only for the pleasure of playing, just as men do. And what right have we to assume that the motive which influences them is not the same as that influencing us? Again, animals have memory, just as we have; and they can trace the connection between cause and effect, and this is reason. But I will go further; only man can communicate with mind; and if animals had no mind, we could have no intercourse with them. Animals can be trained, and this proves the existence of reason; a connection seen between cause and effect. The means of training animals are the same as those employed for training children; certain sounds are used as signals. This supposes a perfectly logical process, tracing the sequence of effect from its cause.—Prof. Agassiz.

TRAGEDY AT OTTAWA, ILL.—A WOMAN SHOOTS A YOUNG MAN.—On Wednesday night last, a young man named James Ryan and two or three associates went to the house of a widow woman, named Abby Dunn, living on Lasalle street, nearly opposite the Catholic Church, and commenced thumping at the door, as if trying to get in. Ryan also went to a window, which he raised and was about entering, when Mrs. Dunn fired a pistol at random through the window curtain, the ball taking effect in Ryan's forehead and killing him almost instantly. It appears that Mrs. Dunn had been frequently annoyed by persons trying to get into the house, and to protect herself, she procured the pistol with which she shot Ryan. She was living alone with her two little children, supporting herself and them by sewing, and those who know her represent her as of respectable character. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday morning, and on Friday morning an examination was held before Justice Leavens, Mrs. Dunn being, of course, acquitted. It is to be hoped that the lesson of young Ryan's fate will not be lost upon other fast young men who are disposed to prowl around nights where they ought not to be. —Ottawa Republican.

The Sultan of Turkey saw a railway for the first time in his life, during his visit to Egypt. He was very much frightened at it, and from Alexandria to Cairo would not allow the engine to go at even ordinary speed, and was eight hours on the road.

Rubus.—To kiss one again.

Omnibus.—To kiss them all.

Blunderbus.—To kiss the black girl by mistake.

Syllabus.—One lady kissing another.

Freedom.—Liberty to do right.

Gentleman.—A man who is gentle.

Cities.—Things made mainly for the benefit of landlords.

It has been suggested by a crusty old bachelor, that this talk of cotton famine is sheer nonsense, for if the women bathe themselves, there would be no scare.

HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye,
But restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impeded by age of disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of artificial colors, which do not penetrate the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a lustre.

Luxuriant Beauty,
Promotes a growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, and its original color is constant, and constantly increasing in flavor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 205 Broadway, N. Y. Two dollars, 50 cents and \$1.

Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in medical practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more rapidly than any other liniment. It is easily applied, and a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Fractures, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the circulation, and give a firm texture to the skin. Give it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement.

ap13dawlycow

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MAY 27, 1863.

Owing to the heavy rain storm this morning there was comparatively but little done in the wheat market.

Receipts were about 600 bushels, which sold at \$3.12.18 for extra milling spring, and \$6.05 for shipping grades. Oats were in better condition and sold at \$2.12.00 for extra milling, and \$2.12.12 for good quality. Eggs plenty at 50c per dozen. Other produce unchanged. We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1,161.00; good to extra milling spring 184.18; ear to good shipping grades, 50c; selected qualities 70s00

BARLEY—quiet sample 1,001.00 per 50 lbs, and 50s00 common to fair.

CORN—white dent 40 lbs per 60 lbs; yellow and mixed lots 37.50c/40c; ear do 32.50c/35c per 70 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 42c/45c per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 1,001.75 per 60 lbs, common fair quality 60s00.

BUTTER—good supply at 10s00/cwt.

POTATOES—dull at 25c/30c per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 40c/45c per lb, turkeys 50c.

HIDES—green, to 6s1/2; dry, 10s2

DRESSED HOGS—first at \$4.00/lb, per 100 lbs for heavy lots and 3.75c/lb for light.

Boston Wool Market.

The offering process in the wool market still continues, and the trade is very limited and dull. This stagnation, however, is by no means an unusual phenomenon on this season of the year, and is aggravated in the present case by the depression in the dry goods market, and the general depression of business, which has tended to check manufacturing operations. Prices are unsettled and irregular, but the general tendency is downward.

It is the opinion of several whose commercial views are well known, that at present it is not advisable to buy wool, as it will be soon for a year to come, especially if the war continues.

They predict that, instead of throwing their stock upon the market at this time, the dealers will hold it, and the wool-growers will generally hold over the market until the rates of manufacture shall command higher prices. Having set their market last spring at \$1 per pound, they do not relish the idea of coming down to 80c or 60c, and will not sell below that price, but will hold it until this question which cannot yet be decided.

The market is temporarily firmer, but choice fleeces are rather inactive at former prices.

The use of domestic for the wool have been very great, and the market is now 60c/50c for pieces, due to the fact, that the wool is not standard super and extra.

Foreign wools are comparatively firm, as they cannot be replaced at auction rates as exchange new wools.

The transaction, however, are very limited and prices mostly nominal.—Commercial Bulletin.

Full page ad.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863:

Arrived, Cleve., Boston,
Chicago, through... 12:27 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:27 P.M.
Milwaukee, through... 12:27 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:28 P.M.
Milwaukee & N.W. north... 9:22 P.M. 12:00 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee through... 1:45 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:12 P.M.
Milwaukee & W. & W. 10:30 A.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:15 P.M.
Monroe and west... 10:30 A.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:15 P.M.
Belvidere and west... 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
Easterly and via Detroit... 2:15 A.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:10 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.

Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.

Overland mail to Sylvester departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 A.M., and arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P.M.

J. M. BREWERS, Postmaster.

Sub-Districts and Enrolling Officers for Rock County.

The board of enrollment, under the constitution act, for the second district of Wisconsin announce the following arrangement of sub-districts and appointment of enrolling officers, who will at once signify, if they have not already done so, their acceptance or non-acceptance of the office:

E. A. Adams; Newark, E. L. Carpenter; Beloit town, P. Postwick; Beloit city, 1st and 2d wards, J. H. French, 3d and 4th wards, A. W. Root; Turtle, F. A. Humphrey; Clinton, D. E. Cheever; Bradford, Thos. C. Westby; La Prairie, Geo. Sherman; Rock, Moses Burdick; Plymouth, K. W. Bemis; Spring Valley, E. R. Sprague; Magnolia, Joseph Doolittle; Centre, H. A. Richards; Janesville town, Edison A. Burdick; Janesville city, 1st ward, Chas. E. Church; 2d ward, J. H. Balch; 3d ward, Ira C. Jenks; 4th ward, William Birt; Harmony, S. P. Hoskins; Johnstown, E. F. North; Lima, T. H. Goodhue; Milton, Elijah M. Carr; Fulton, E. A. Burdick; Porter, J. P. Miller; Union, J. Johnson.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Provost Marshal.
Chas. R. Head, Surgeon.
N. S. GREENE, Commissioner,
Board of Enrollment.

Janesville, May 28th, 1863.

RENTING OF PEWS.—The pews in the Presbyterian Church will be rented on Monday afternoon, June 1st, at 4 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FREE FROM DEBT.—We learn from one of the trustees of the Presbyterian society of this city, that the amount of their entire church indebtedness has been subscribed during the past week by members of the church and congregation, and that they commence the coming fiscal year entirely free from debt of any kind.

[Advertisement.]

TRUST AND FRIENDSHIP.—Herrick Allon's Gold Metal Saleratus he had a trial among three million families, and is pronounced the best Saleratus in the known world. It uses always brings a smile to the household; it keeps them in health; it helps make the weak strong, and saves hundreds from that dreadful disease, dyspepsia. As you value health, use it. Most of the grocers sell it. Depot 12 Liberty Street, New York.

HAVING ANIMAL'S REASONING POWER?—It is a favorite saying that we are governed by reason, animals by instinct; but I believe that is all wrong. There is no distinction of kind between the two, but only of degree. As we come to higher animals, as man, we find the brain larger in proportion to the size of the body. But this does not prove a different kind of activity of these parts, but only different intensity.—Every sensation, to be felt, must produce a reaction. All animals see, hear, taste and smell as well as we do; therefore, the reaction must be the same, and the operation as far as the body is concerned, is the same. Next, our perceptions influence our actions through the operations of the mind; and, in the animals, the same influence upon their action is to be seen; here, again, is perfect similarity. Although the difference of the intensity of these actions may be great in different animals, yet the principle is the same. The animals gratify their appetites, and so do we, and in the same manner. For instance, everybody, has seen dogs playing, only for the pleasure of playing, just as men do. And what right have we to assume that the motive which influences them is not the same as that influencing us? Again, animals have memory, just as we have; and they can trace the connection between cause and effect, and this is reason. But I will go further; only mind can communicate with mind; and if animals had no mind, we could have no intercourse with them. Animals can be trained, and this proves the existence of reason; a connection seen between cause and effect. But I will go further; only mind can communicate with mind; and if animals had no mind, we could have no intercourse with them. Animals can be trained, and this proves the existence of reason; a connection seen between cause and effect, and this is reason. But I will go further; only mind can communicate with mind; and if animals had no mind, we could have no intercourse with them. Animals can be trained, and this proves the existence of reason; a connection seen between cause and effect, and this is reason.

First Class Drug Store.

The public in the city and country are cordially invited to give me a call and

EXAMINE MY STOCK OF GOODS.

The patronage of physicians is also respectfully solicited. My Medicines are of the

Purtest and Most Reliable Quality,

(Being all new) and having had over

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

(as a druggist and physician) in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, I can tell the prescriptions of physicians with Dispatch, Accuracy and Safety.

I therefore hope, by close attention to business and a kind courtesy, to do my duty.

MERIT A SHARE

of public patronage.

E. RIDER, apothecary.

We Have Just Received

a full supply of the

SABBATH HYMN & TUNE BOOK,

the new work recently adopted by the Congregational Church

of this city.

We have them at all prices from sixty-five cents to five dollars, and in the various styles of binding.

MOSLEY & BROTHER.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

William Grimes, Jr., aged Nel Rouse and

Ronald his son, Henry F. Rouse and wife, his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Rouse, and their son, John, the State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants

the sum of \$100, to be paid to the plaintiff in this action, which was in the office of the clerk of court May 1st, 1863.

Against the Government,

including Penitentiary, Half-Born Money and Pay of Soldiers in Arrears, and Claims of Widows and Orphans for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lampert's Building, Janesville, Wis. H. H. CONVERSE, Attorney at Law.

FLORER SEEDS!

THE largest and finest assortment ever brought to this city. Also

GARDEN SEEDS,

at the sign of the Golden Mortar.

C. B. COLWELL.

FOR SALE,

or to

Exchange for Eastern Property.

THE block of four-story brick stores occupied in part by the F. O. Office, situated on the north side of Milwaukee street in this city. The lot is 47 feet front by 147 feet deep, and is on the premises to be sold.

W. H. ERIETT, Esq., Atty. at Law.

Pasturage to Let.

PLenty of grass, living water and shade for stock.

150 acres enclosed by good board fence. Parson's

wanting pasture for stock, inquire of T. A. Styles, or

F. S. Edger, May 1st, 1863.

To Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE in the fourth ward.

J. B. DOE.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the Reformation in the

State of California, 4 vols. 12mo.

Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon.

Country Living and Gentry Thinking.

Hand Book of the United States Tax Law, just reprinted.

Freedom—Liberty to do right.

Gentleman—A man who is gentle.

Cities—Things made mainly for the benefit of landlords.

It has been suggested by a crusty old

bachelor, that this talk of cotton famine is sheer nonsense, for if the women but not

boast themselves, there would be no scare.

city.

REFRIGERATORS!

WINSLOW'S Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,

For Sale by

B. S. BARROWS.

HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impaired by age of disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of some active cause, destroying the natural coloring, and so destroying the hair.

Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff and imparts a fine lustre to the hair.

It is stored up for time being the best Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the agents, Dr. Charles, 209 Broadway, N.Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

A Friend in Need, Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Mr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in the treatment of all diseases of the skin, and especially of the head.

Used from hour to hour, it is an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For rheumatism and nervous diseases, it is a valuable remedy. For sprains, Sore, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the liveliest interest in all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred cases of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement. ap13dewlow

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 27, 1863.

Owing to the heavy rain storms this morning, there were comparatively but little done in the wheat market to day. Receipts were about 600 bushels, which sold at \$8.00 per bushel for good extra milling spring, and 85¢ per bushel for shipping grades. Oats were in better demand and prices ruled 1¢ higher than yesterday. Sales at 43¢ per bushel. Corn remains quiet at 37¢ per bushel, and 38¢ per bushel. Wheat 70¢ per bushel. Butter at 40¢ per lb. Cornmeal 18¢ per bushel. Eggs at 5¢ per dozen. Peas at 33¢ per bushel. Turnips at 12¢ per bushel.

40 to 50 per Cent Cheaper

than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Over 50 cent bushels are worth from 75¢ to \$1.00 per bushel.

Our \$1.00 " " " " " 75¢ " 1.25 " "

Our \$1.25 " " " " " 75¢ " 2.00 " "

We have also some splendid shades in

PLAIN BROWN AND BLUE SILKS

of superior quality and lustre, which we offer at

\$2.00 Per Yard,

richly worth \$3.00.

BEANS—choice white 16¢ per lb. 60 lbs, common to fair quality 6¢ per lb.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.20 a lb. per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10¢ per lb.

POTATOES—dull at 25¢ per cwt. for common to choice.

FLOUR—spring at retail 3.00, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—choice dressed chickens 4¢ per lb., turkeys 6¢ per lb.

HIDES—green, to 6¢ per lb.; dry, 10¢ per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 4.80¢ per 100 lbs.

PEAS—good local and shipping demand at 48¢ per bushel.

BEANS—white 16¢ per lb. 60 lbs, common to fair quality 6¢ per lb.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.20 a lb. per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10¢ per lb.

POTATOES—dull at 25¢ per cwt. for common to choice.

FLOUR—spring at retail 3.00, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—choice dressed chickens 4¢ per lb., turkeys 6¢ per lb.

HIDES—green, to 6¢ per lb.; dry, 10¢ per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 4.80¢ per 100 lbs.

PEAS—good local and shipping demand at 48¢ per bushel.

BEANS—white 16¢ per lb. 60 lbs, common to fair quality 6¢ per lb.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.20 a lb. per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10¢ per lb.

POTATOES—dull at 25¢ per cwt. for common to choice.

FLOUR—spring at retail 3.00, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—choice dressed chickens 4¢ per lb., turkeys 6¢ per lb.

HIDES—green, to 6¢ per lb.; dry, 10¢ per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 4.80¢ per 100 lbs.

PEAS—good local and shipping demand at 48¢ per bushel.

BEANS—white 16¢ per lb. 60 lbs, common to fair quality 6¢ per lb.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.20 a lb. per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10¢ per lb.

